

## FIRST EDITION

## AT LAST!

## The Fifteenth Amendment.

## The Law of the Land.

## The Action of the State Legislatures—Effect of the Amendment on the Vote of this City and the State.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The passage by both houses of the bill restoring Texas to representation in Congress was an act that was necessary to permit the President to issue a proclamation announcing to the country the complete ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Yesterday Texas was fully restored to her place in the sisterhood of States, and the event was followed quickly by the promulgation of the amendment, the official documents concerning which will be found in full on one of our inside pages.

The measure of equal justice to all men, without regard to race, color, or condition, which is thus auspiciously consummated, encountered not a little tribulation in Congress before it assumed a shape that commanded the assent of both houses. After the passage of a proposed amendment, embodying its prime features in different shapes, by each house, the end of the Fortieth Congress drew near, and the measure was in jeopardy. With the exit of Andrew Johnson, the two-thirds working majority in the lower house was to disappear, and the fact that but a single week remained of the session when a conference committee reported the final proposition to both houses, caused the friends of a more extreme measure to rally around this one as being the best they could then get, and, weak as it was, infinitely better than nothing. The compromise was reported to Congress on the 25th of February, 1869, and read as follows:—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

On the 25th of February, the House of Representatives adopted the report of the conference committee by a vote of 148 yeas to 43 nays; and the Senate, on the following day, took similar action by a vote of 99 yeas to 13 nays, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, alone voting with the Democratic Senators, not because he was opposed to the amendment, but because, in his spasmodic zeal in behalf of extreme Republican doctrines, he regarded the measure in that shape as imperfect and unequal to the requirements of the times.

**Action of the States on the Amendment.**

Kansas was the first State to ratify the proposed amendment, which it did on the 27th of February, 1869; but its zeal was something like that of Senator Fowler, and in the haste with which it attempted to give its assent, it neglected to see that the wording of the second section was perfect. In the case of Missouri, which passed resolutions of ratification on March 1, a similar degree of haste caused the omission of the entire second section. Both of these States, however, subsequently remedied their defective action, and their votes are therefore included among the list of States ratifying the amendment. The action of the Legislature of every State in the Union upon the amendment is given below as fully and accurately as it has been possible to ascertain it:—

**Alabama.**—Ratified by the Senate, November 16, 1869—yeas 24, nays 0. Ratified by the House, November 16, 1869—yeas 69, nays 16.

**Arkansas.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 13, 1869—yeas 19, nays 2. Ratified by the House, March 15, 1869—yeas 53, nays 0.

**California.**—Rejected by the Senate, January 27, 1870—yeas 8, nays 23. Rejected by the House, January 23, 1870—yeas 8, nays 51.

**Connecticut.**—Ratified by the Senate, May 7, 1869—yeas 13, nays 6, not voting 2. Ratified by the House, May 13, 1869—yeas 125, nays 105, not voting 6.

**Delaware.**—Rejected by the Senate, March 18, 1869—yeas 2, nays 7. Rejected by the House a day or two after—yeas 0, nays 21.

**Florida.**—Ratified by the House, June 11, 1869—yeas 20, nays 13. Ratified by the Senate, June 14, 1869—yeas 13, nays 8.

**Georgia.**—The action of this State has been fearfully mixed up. The Senate, March 10, 1869, refused to lay on the table a joint resolution ratifying the amendment, by a vote of 13 yeas to 16 nays; March 12, the joint resolution was adopted—yeas 21, nays 16; March 13, this vote was reconsidered—yeas 19, nays 14; March 17, the joint resolution was indefinitely postponed—yeas 18, nays 17; and finally, March 18, the vote to postpone was reconsidered—yeas 17, nays 14, and on the same day the amendment was rejected—yeas 13, nays 16. The House, March 11, 1869, passed a joint resolution ratifying the amendment—yeas 67, nays 60; March 12, this vote was reconsidered—yeas 60, nays 45; and, finally, on March 16, the amendment was ratified—yeas 64, nays 53; but the ratification was inoperative, because of the action of the Senate.

After the State underwent the reconstructing process the second time, the colored members being restored to their seats in the Legislature, and the ineligible whites replaced by their highest opponents, the amendment was ratified by the Senate February 2, 1870—yeas 27, nays 10, and by the House February 2, 1870—yeas 53, nays 24.

**Illinois.**—Ratified by the Senate March 5, 1869—yeas 55, nays 28.

**Indiana.**—Ratified by the Senate May 13, 1869—yeas 27 (all Republicans), nays 0, 11 members (all Democrats) being present and refusing to vote, and 11 (all Democrats) absent. The Democratic members present announced that they had sent their resignation to the Governor, but that the Senate had no official notice of their resignation, and declared the ratification com-

plete. Ratified by the House May 14, 1869—yeas 54 (all Republicans), nays 0, present but not voting 3 (two Democrats and one Republican). Previous to the vote being taken, 41 members of the House (all Democrats) resigned, the constitutional quorum of two-thirds being thus destroyed, but the Speaker ruled that the Constitution did not specifically require more than a bare majority for action upon a constitutional amendment, and declared the resolution of ratification adopted.

**Iowa.**—Ratified by the Senate, January 19, 1870—yeas 44, nays 6. Ratified by the House, January 20, 1870—yeas 83, nays 12. Each house having passed an independent joint resolution of ratification, there was a hitch between them for a few days as to which should abandon its initial action and concur with the other; but this difficulty was soon adjusted.

**Kansas.**—Ratified by the Senate, February 27, 1869—yeas 25, nays 0. Ratified by the House, February 27, 1869—yeas 73, nays 7; not voting 10. This ratification was defective, the second section of the amendment being imperfect, as acted upon by both houses; but the succeeding Legislature remedied the defects, the amendment being again ratified by both houses about January 14, 1870, the vote not being given in detail, but being nearly unanimous.

**Kentucky.**—Rejected by the House, March 11, 1869—yeas 5, nays 80. Rejected by the Senate, March 12, 1869—yeas 6, nays 27.

**Louisiana.**—Ratified by the Senate, February 27, 1869—yeas 18, nays 3. Ratified by the House, March 1, 1869—yeas 55, nays 9, not voting 35.

**Maine.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 11, 1869—yeas 25, nays 1, absent 5. Ratified by the House, March 11, 1869—yeas 140 (including 30 Democrats), nays 0, absent 9.

**Maryland.**—No action, we believe, has been taken by the Legislature of this State on the amendment, but the dominant party is about enacting such legislation as will place the franchise laws of the State in harmony with the amendment.

**Massachusetts.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 9, 1869—yeas 36, nays 2. Ratified by the House, March 12, 1869—yeas 192, nays 15, not voting 33.

**Michigan.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 5, 1869—yeas 25, nays 5. Ratified by the House, March 5, 1869—yeas 68, nays 24.

**Minnesota.**—Ratified by the Senate, January 14, 1870—vote not given. Ratified by the House, January 14, 1870—yeas 28, nays 15.

**Mississippi.**—Ratified by both houses, January 15, 1870—the vote not given in detail.

**Missouri.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 1, 1869—yeas 23, nays 9, not voting 2. Ratified by the House, March 1, 1869—yeas 73, nays 30. This ratification was defective, neither house acting upon the second section of the amendment; but these defects were remedied by the succeeding Legislature, the amendment being ratified by the Senate, January 7, 1870—yeas 23, nays 3; and by the House, March 10, 1870—yeas 81, nays 33.

**Nebraska.**—Ratified by both houses, February 18, 1870—the vote not given in detail, but there were only 5 yeas in both houses.

**Nevada.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 1, 1869—yeas 14, nays 6. Ratified by the House, March 1, 1869—yeas 23, nays 16.

**New Hampshire.**—Ratified by both houses about July 1, 1869, the vote in the Senate not being given in detail, and in the House being yeas 187, nays 131.

**New Jersey.**—Rejected by the House, February 1, 1870—yeas 27, nays 32. Rejected by the Senate, February 7, 1870—yeas 8, nays 13.

**New York.**—Ratified by the House March 17, 1869—yeas 72, nays 47, not voting 9. Ratified by the Senate, April 14, 1869—yeas 11, nays 15. This action was ostensibly rescinded by the following Legislature, the amendment being rejected by both houses on January 5, 1870—the vote in the Senate being yeas 13, nays 14; and in the House yeas 56, nays 69.

**North Carolina.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 4, 1869—yeas 40, nays 4. Ratified by the House, March 4, 1869—yeas 57, nays 20.

**Ohio.**—Rejected by the House, April 1, 1869—yeas 36, nays 47. Rejected by the Senate, April 30, 1869—yeas 14, nays 19. The succeeding Legislature reversed this action, the amendment being ratified by the Senate, January 14, 1870—yeas 19, nays 18; and by the House, January 23, 1870—yeas 57, nays 55.

**Oregon.**—The Legislature of this State has, we believe, taken no action upon the amendment.

**Pennsylvania.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 11, 1869—yeas 18, nays 15. Ratified by the House, March 25, 1869—yeas 62, nays 33.

**Rhode Island.**—Ratified by the Senate, May 27, 1869—yeas 23, nays 12. Ratified by the House, January 18, 1870—yeas 57, nays 9.

**South Carolina.**—Ratified by the Senate, March 6, 1869—yeas 18, nays 1. Ratified by the House, March 11, 1869—yeas 83, nays 3, not voting 20.

**Tennessee.**—Rejected by the House, November 16, 1869—yeas 12, nays 57. Rejected by the Senate also soon after, the vote not being given in detail.

**Texas.**—Ratified by the Senate, February 15, 1870—yeas 24, nays 2. Ratified by the House, February 15, 1870—yeas 70, nays 8.

**Vermont.**—Ratified by both houses, October 13, 1869—the votes not given in detail.

**Virginia.**—Ratified by both houses, October 13, 1869—the vote being nearly unanimous, there being but 2 yeas in the Senate and only 6 yeas in the House.

**West Virginia.**—Ratified by the House, March 2, 1869—yeas 23, nays 10. Ratified by the Senate, March 3, 1869—yeas 10, nays 6.

**Wisconsin.**—Ratified by the House, March 3, 1869—yeas 62, nays 29, not voting 9. Ratified by the Senate, March 9, 1869—yeas 15, nays 11, absent not voting 7.

There being thirty-seven States altogether, the assent of twenty-eight was needed to perfect the ratification. The required number, it will be seen by the above synopsis, is furnished, without including either New York, the present Democratic Legislature of which has attempted to rescind the resolutions of ratification passed by its predecessor, or Indiana, in the action of whose Legislature there were certain irregularities which it is claimed by the Democracy, render her attempt at ratification null and void.

Effect of the Amendment on the Popular Vote. In all the States which have undergone the process of reconstruction, the fifteenth amendment has no present effect, but it forever precludes the possibility of the freedmen being deprived of their right to the franchise by the reactionary party. Of the States which have not been reconstructed, the ballot has heretofore been expressly restricted to "white" male citi-

zens over twenty-one years of age by constitutional provision in the following:—

Michigan, California, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, and allowing one voter to every six of the population, the following table gives the addition to the vote in each of the States named below:—

States.	Colored Pop.	New Voters.
California.	4,086	681
Connecticut.	8,627	1,438
Delaware.	21,037	3,504
Illinois.	7,028	1,171
Indiana.	11,428	1,905
Iowa.	1,069	178
Kentucky.	236,167	39,361
Maine.	1,327	221
Maryland.	171,131	28,522
Massachusetts.	9,932	1,650
Michigan.	6,799	1,133
Minnesota.	253	42
New Hampshire.	494	82
New Jersey.	25,336	4,223
New York.	20,005	3,334
Ohio.	35,673	5,942
Oregon.	128	21
Pennsylvania.	56,949	9,491
Rhode Island.	3,952	650
Vermont.	709	118
Wisconsin.	1,171	193

**The Colored Population and Vote of Pennsylvania.**

The rate of increase in the colored population of Pennsylvania from 1840 to 1860 was 12 per cent., and from 1860 to 1870 it was 6 per cent. Assuming the increase during the last decade to have been but 5 per cent., the State has now a colored population of about 60,000, of whom about 13,000 are males above the age of twenty-one; but there is no probability that the colored vote at the next election will exceed the ratio of 6 to 1 in the population, which will make it about 10,000, sufficiently large to dissipate for some years to come the chances of Democratic aspirants for gubernatorial honors.

**The Colored Population and Vote of Philadelphia.**

The ratio of increase in the colored population of the district now embraced in the limits of the city of Philadelphia from 1850 to 1860 was 12-27 per cent. Assuming the ratio of increase from 1860 to 1870 to have been but 10 per cent., we have the following as the colored population of the city at the three periods:—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1850.	8,425	11,395	19,820
1860.	9,177	12,008	21,185
1870.	10,359	13,599	23,958

In 1860 the male adults numbered about 6,000, at present they number about 6,000; but, according to the usual estimate, the vote cast by them will not exceed 4,000, which, as in the case of the State at large, is sufficient to "settle" the Democracy for some time to come.

In the following table is given the colored population of each ward of the city in 1870, with the estimate of the present population, the numbers included in parentheses being those of the wards which have been formed by the division of old wards since 1860:—

Wards.	Colored Population in 1870.	Colored Population in 1860.
1 (1 & 26).	311	340
2.	254	429
3.	288	428
4.	928	1876
5.	921	2011
6.	109	172
7.	1485	2156
8.	1182	1922
9.	121	206
10.	146	312
11.	11	32
12.	29	105
13.	19	167
14.	242	422
15.	204	309
16.	15	65
17.	124	142
18.	3	6
19 (19 & 25).	129	14
20.	171	237
21 (21 & 28).	95	35
22.	65	159
23.	23	34
24 (24 & 27).	395	483
Totals.	9177	18,008

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Ficken Case—He Does not Appear, and His Bail is Forfeited.**

Court of Quarter Sessions, Peoria. This morning it was proposed by the prosecuting officers to try the case of Richard Ficken, who has been indicted for an attempt to kill two little boys by shooting, on the night of February 14 last. The boys were in court with their fathers, Arthur Curran, who was so badly wounded, lying upon crutches.

The name of Richard Ficken was called, but no answer was made; again was the name called, with like result. The District Attorney moved that the recognizances be forfeited, which was allowed by the Court. The amount forfeited was \$15,000. Ficken's partner, Fielding J. Williams, being surety. Bench warrants were at once placed in the hands of officers of the Court, who were instructed to make the strictest search for the absentee and bring him in if possible. The officers in a short while returned, and reported that Ficken was non est in court.

**Judgments.**

Supreme Court in Banco—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Shawcross.

The following judgments were given to-day:—

Thompson, C. J. v. Steinmeyer's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Decree reversed as to the appellant at the costs of the appellees.

Hancock's appeal from the Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant.

Weiss vs. Foster. Error to the Common Pleas of Carbon county. Judgment affirmed.

Agnew, J. v. Appeal of Jonathan Diehl, administrator, from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant.

Estate of Adam Hoffmann and appeal of Peter Hoffmann et al. From the Orphans' Court of Monroe county. Decree affirmed.

Shawcross, J. v. Knerr vs. Hoffman. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed.

Yeager vs. Weaver. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed.

Speckman vs. Ott. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. Judgment affirmed.

**The Rich-mond Wharves.**

Court of Vice-Admiral Judge Wood.

This morning an argument was had in the case of Anderson & Co. vs. The Reading Railroad Company, in which the plaintiffs complained that the defendants had unlawfully interfered with them in the enjoyment of their rights of wharfeage, and prayed for an injunction to restrain them from further placing obstacles in the way of the free exercise of their rights.

The Darel Funoon, House of Sciences, or University of Constantinople, was inaugurated in state on the 30th of February, in a new building smaller than that originally appropriated. The courses now opened provide for Turkish literature and law. Encouragement is to be given to students by appointments in the public service.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## Loss of the Venezuelan.

## Our Iron-clad Navy.

## New England Methodist Convention.

## Opposition to the Cullom Bill.

## Fire Cleveland, Ohio.

## Financial and Commercial.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Our Iron-Clads.**

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate is in receipt of a report from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the resolution of the 15th ult., showing the number and character of the iron-clad ships belonging to the United States Navy, their cost, by whom designed, their present condition, etc., from which it appears that the total cost of sea-going monitors was \$14,184,097. The total cost of harbor and river monitors was \$8,870,113.

The cost of light draft monitors was \$11,630,669, and the cost of river iron-clads was \$8,686,153-31, making the total cost of iron-clad vessels for the navy \$35,371,064. Four of the monitors are reported in commission, thirty-nine are reported in good condition, and one on the stocks, two required repairs, and one is incomplete.

**General Pleasanton's**

bond as Collector of the Twenty-second New York district was yesterday accepted by Commissioner Delano. The bondsmen are Peter Bremer, William C. Miller, Harkness Boyd, John B. Fassitt, and Charles H. Pond, amounting to \$100,000.

**Resignation Not Accepted.**

The acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant-Commander John C. Watson, of Philadelphia, has been revoked by the Secretary of the Navy, and he will again resume his former place on the register.

**Methodist Episcopal Conference.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31.—The New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its sessions last night, after being occupied eight days.

The application of Mrs. Van Cote, the woman evangelist, for admission to the conference on trial, was withheld for this year from motives of policy, the sentiment of the conference being doubtless against her admission. A resolution merely commending Mrs. Van Cote's Christian worth, rejoicing in her success, and recommending her as an evangelist, was tabled without debate.

Various routine business was transacted, and Bishop Scott read the appointments.

**New Haven Politics.**

NEW HAVEN, March 31.—The citizens' ticket has been nominated for city offices as follows:—Mayor, Hon. William Fitch, Republican; City Clerk, Timothy J. Fox, Democrat; Collector, Gardner Morse, Republican, and Sheriff, James Reilly, Democrat. This ticket has been adopted by the Republican City Convention and recommended to voters.

The Republicans held a grand rally at the Music Hall last evening, Benjamin Noyes presiding. The Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, made an address.

**FROM THE WEST.**

**The Rivers Rising.**

FORT BENTON, Montana, March 31.—The river has risen two feet in the past two days, and there is every prospect for a very high stage of water. The weather is mild and pleasant.

**A Bank Wound Up.**

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The directors of the Central National Bank have determined to wind up the business of the concern and consolidate with the First National Bank, with a capital of \$1,500,000.

**Fire at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, March 31.—At 1 o'clock this morning the fruit-packing factory of J. B. Glenn & Co., on Canal street, was burned. Their loss is \$8000. Insured for \$5000 in the Home, Albany, and San Francisco Companies. Loss to the building, owned by F. D. Stone, is \$20,000; insurance unknown.

**FROM NEW YORK.**

**The Steamer Venezuelan.**

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steamer Camilla, which arrived yesterday, brought the passengers of the steamer Venezuelan, from Liverpool for Aspinwall, thirteen in number. The Venezuelan was intercepted at sea disabled. The crew, forty-six in number, remained on board to work the steamer to port, but as there have been very heavy gales since, it is feared that the steamer was not able to weather them.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, March 31.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6 1/2 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-twenty, coupon, 111 1/2; do. 1864, do. 110; do. 1865, do. 110 1/2; do. new, 108 1/2; do. 1867, 109 1/2; do. 1868, 109 1/2; do. 1869, 108 1/2; do. 1870, 107 1/2; do. 1871, 106 1/2; do. 1872, 105 1/2; do. 1873, 104 1/2; do. 1874, 103 1/2; do. 1875, 102 1/2; do. 1876, 101 1/2; do. 1877, 100 1/2; do. 1878, 99 1/2; do. 1879, 98 1/2; do. 1880, 97 1/2; do. 1881, 96 1/2; do. 1882, 95 1/2; do. 1883, 94 1/2; do. 1884, 93 1/2; do. 1885, 92 1/2; do. 1886, 91 1/2; do. 1887, 90 1/2; do. 1888, 89 1/2; do. 1889, 88 1/2; do. 1890, 87 1/2; do. 1891, 86 1/2; do. 1892, 85 1/2; do. 1893, 84 1/2; do. 1894, 83 1/2; do. 1895, 82 1/2; do. 1896, 81 1/2; do. 1897, 80 1/2; do. 1898, 79 1/2; do. 1899, 78 1/2; do. 1900, 77 1/2; do. 1901, 76 1/2; do. 1902, 75 1/2; do. 1903, 74 1/2; do. 1904, 73 1/2; do. 1905, 72 1/2; do. 1906, 71 1/2; do. 1907, 70 1/2; do. 1908, 69 1/2; do. 1909, 68 1/2; do. 1910, 67 1/2; do. 1911, 66 1/2; do. 1912, 65 1/2; do. 1913, 64 1/2; do. 1914, 63 1/2; do. 1915, 62 1/2; do. 1916, 61 1/2; do. 1917, 60 1/2; do. 1918, 59 1/2; do. 1919, 58 1/2; do. 1920, 57 1/2; do. 1921, 56 1/2; do. 1922, 55 1/2; do. 1923, 54 1/2; do. 1924, 53 1/2; do. 1925, 52 1/2; do. 1926, 51 1/2; do. 1927, 50 1/2; do. 1928, 49 1/2; do. 1929, 48 1/2; do. 1930, 47 1/2; do. 1931, 46 1/2; do. 1932, 45 1/2; do. 1933, 44 1/2; do. 1934, 43 1/2; do. 1935, 42 1/2; do. 1936, 41 1/2; do. 1937, 40 1/2; do. 1938, 39 1/2; do. 1939, 38 1/2; do. 1940, 37 1/2; do. 1941, 36 1/2; do. 1942, 35 1/2; do. 1943, 34 1/2; do. 1944, 33 1/2; do. 1945, 32 1/2; do. 1946, 31 1/2; do. 1947, 30 1/